

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

Review of the Week.

The Capital is now beyond any danger of attack from the Southern troops. The arrival during the week at Washington, by way of Annapolis, of the 5th and 6th Massachusetts, the 1st Rhode Island and the 8th, 7th, 12th and 1st New York regiments, have augmented the effective force now at the disposal of Gen. Scott to not less than 12,000 troops. Communication with the North, by way of Chesapeake Bay is now open, the landing at Annapolis and the road thence to Washington being held in sufficient force under the orders of Gen. Butler of Massachusetts to ensure the safe passage of troops and supplies.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio troops are concentrating at various points on the Maryland and Virginia lines, and it is estimated that to them will be assigned the task of keeping and maintaining communication through Baltimore with Washington.

The Western troops which are now concentrating at Cairo, Illinois, it is supposed will have the duty assigned of guarding the navigation of the Mississippi river, intercepting supplies of grain and munitions of war to the rebels, and if need be to occupy in force the principal strategic positions from St. Louis to New Orleans.

The Legislature of Maryland is now in session at Frederick City. The indications now seem to be from the latest despatches that Maryland will make no further demonstrations against the United States Government, and that the Union men in the State are likely to regain their former ascendancy. As it is disposed to take the back track, Gov. Letcher is said to have issued a proclamation forbidding the passage of Southern troops through the State to attack Washington. The simultaneous announcement, however, of the arrival and reception at Richmond of 600 South Carolina troops, would seem to throw some doubt upon the matter. There can be no question that the United and unmistakable determination of the North to put down rebellion against the Government, at all hazards and every cost, is contrary to the expectations and calculations of the Southern leaders. Hence, they may be inclined to pause in their career, before the conflict is actually precipitated upon them.

It will be seen by the despatches received this morning that Maryland is overwhelmingly opposed to secession.

Reports of attacks upon Fort Pickens and great loss of life on the part of the insurgents, seem to lack confirmation. There can be no doubt, however, that the Fort has been so strengthened by reinforcements as to defy assault. The rebel forces at Pensacola are reported to be entirely demoralized, and incapable of acting with efficiency from the entire absence of discipline or order among them.

The interruption of the lines of communication with the South, both railroad and telegraph, during the past week leaves us with little late or reliable intelligence of the movements of the Confederate forces. Gen. Beauregard has been reported several times at Richmond with the advance guard of rebel forces. President Davis is said to be critically ill at Montgomery, and hence, as is surmised, the absence of a vigorous and decisive movement by the troops. With the possible exception of Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky, all the Southern States are now engaged in the work of secession, and make common cause with the cotton States.

Our government seem to be contemplating a protracted contest, from the fact that orders have been issued to enlist volunteers for three and five years. There are no symptoms of backing down by the administration, although measures for the prosecution of the war are not so vigorously taken as the occasion seems to demand. There should be no delay in making a second requisition for volunteers to the number of one or two hundred thousand more, when the men and the money can be had without the asking, and when the whole country is demanding the prompt and effectual suppression of rebellion and the annihilation, now and forever, of the pestiferous heresy and delusion of secession.

The Extra Session.

The following is a summary of the business transacted at the late special session of the Legislature, by which it will be seen that Maine has been put in a position to do her duty in the present crisis.

Provision was made by the Legislature to recruit, arm and equip immediately ten regiments of volunteers, not to exceed 10,000 men, to meet the expense of which the State is authorized to loan on credit and issue scrip to the amount of \$1,000,000. A bill was also passed to raise a volunteer corps of militia of three regiments, not to exceed 3,000 men, who shall be armed, equipped and drilled at the expense of the State, and subject to be called into actual service at the demand of the proper authorities. The volunteers in actual service are to receive two months bounty and the regular pay of \$11 per month. The Revised Statutes relating to the militia were amended, and the proper steps taken to place the whole militia force of the State in the most effective condition. A contingent bill was also passed authorizing the Governor, if in his discretion the public safety demands it, to provide a Coast Guard, to protect our ships, commerce, harbors and coast. To meet the expense of this Coast Guard, if it should be deemed necessary to organize it, a loan of \$300,000 is authorized to be made. To meet affirmatively the cases of those over forty-five years of age, who wish to volunteer to defend the country, the statute law has been amended so as to allow the Governor to receive such volunteers, if they are able-bodied and vigorous men.

THE FIRST REGIMENT. The First Regiment of Maine volunteers, rendezvoused at Portland on Saturday last and was mustered into the service of the State by Maj. Gen. Virgin. Every company contains its full quota of men, and on Monday they were mustered into the service of the United States. The regiment consists of ten companies as follows: Portland Light Infantry, Portland Rifle Corps, Portland Mechanic Blues, Portland Light Guard, Portland Rifle Guards, Lewiston Light Infantry, Lewiston Zouave Rifles, Auburn Artillery, Norway Light Infantry. The officers of the regiment consist of N. Jackson, of Lewiston, Colonel; Albion Witham of Portland, Lieut. Colonel; Geo. G. Bailey of Portland Major. The regiment are to leave Portland on Wednesday, May 1, at ten o'clock for Boston.

PATRIOTIC CORPORATIONS. We learn that the Hartford Mutual Life Insurance Company have given notice to policy-holders that the insurance upon lives lost in the service of the country, will be paid by the Company. Other Insurance Companies have announced a similar course in regard to their policy-holders.

STATE LOAN. The State Treasurer has advertised for a loan of \$250,000, under the recent act of the Legislature authorizing the raising of \$1,000,000. Proposals for the loan to be received at the Treasurer's office in Augusta, until May 24, in sums of not less than \$500, at 6 per cent interest. Reimbursable in ten years.

SUBSIDY DEATH. Geo. W. Pressey, Esq., a worthy and well known citizen of Waterville, died suddenly in that town on Thursday last of the heart disease. His age was about sixty years.

A Stormy Prospect.

Previous to 1850 there had been for many years but little war throughout the world. There had been, to be sure, some little affairs of a belligerent character, such as the difficulty between Russia and the Czarina, the Algerine war with France, the Mexican war with the United States, and the numerous petty revolutions in the Central and South American States; but these were all local affairs and did not disturb the general tranquility of the civilized world, or cause more than a mere ripple in the great current of events.

Men fondly dreamed of peace, and trusting to the most cherished idea of a progressive civilization, they were deluded into the belief that they already beheld the dawning millennium, and that there should be no more wars. Peace Congresses were convoked, and the idea of an international tribunal for the adjustment of all disputes between different nations was gravely proposed and advocated. The lion and the lamb was about to lie down together, and the swords and arrows, if not beaten into ploughshares, were allowed to become old and rusty and unfit for service.

From such peaceful slumbers the great Powers of Europe were roused by the war between the great Powers of Europe. With but little apparent cause, Europe grew to arms, and throughout her whole extent her fields, her hills and valleys bristled with bayonets and echoed with the tread of armed men. Her three giant Powers, England, France and Russia, with their allies, rushed into the conflict, while the other nations looked on in suspense and awe. The shock was terrific, and at once put to flight all Utopian ideas of peace, of congresses and arbitrations.

From that day to the present there have been but few days of universal peace. Hardly had peace been concluded in the Russian war, before the world was startled with the report of the insurrection in India, full of horrors, the bare mention of which makes the blood curdle. This fairly quelled, was followed by the war between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other, when the world again witnessed a war upon a gigantic scale. This, in its turn, was succeeded by the expeditions against China and into Syria, and Garibaldi's campaign in Sicily and Naples. So that from the various European revolutions of 1848-50 to the present day there has been but little cessation of wars, and active military operations. We have heard of little but "wars and rumors of wars." And the end is not yet. There is to-day a greater prospect of a universal war among the nations of the world than there has been for half a century.

In our own country nothing is heard but preparation for war—the beginning of which is but just reached, and the end or the result of which cannot be predicted.

In Europe every thing betokens a general war at no distant day. Difficulties have already broken out in Poland which show that the old hatred of their masters still burns in the breasts of her unhappy people. While Hungary is represented to be on the verge of revolution. In Turkey, in Italy, in Austria, in Russia, and in Denmark, there is trouble, and the governments of Europe, both great and small, are arming for the fight. We are on the eve of great events—the results of which time only can determine. That there is to be much fighting and bloodshed and much suffering there can be but little doubt. May the truth be everywhere maintained, tyranny be everywhere rebuked and overthrown, and may God defend the right!

Patriotic Meeting in old Winthrop.

In obedience to the requisition of the Government for soldiers to defend the Union, the citizens of Winthrop have held meetings of citizens to respond to the call. The first was assembled at the Town Hall on the evening of 23d, which was called to order by B. S. Kelley, and A. S. Richmond was chosen President, and John May, Secretary. Hon. S. P. Benson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the citizens of Winthrop "pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" to protect the Government and the flag of our country.

Mr. B. supported the resolution by eloquent remarks, and was followed by others in the same spirit. The resolve passed unanimously. All parties and sects and ages were blended into one band for the support of the Union. The meeting then adjourned to the 25th, at which time Messrs. G. A. Benson, C. M. Bailey, Ephraim Wood, E. M. Clark and John May were chosen a committee to solicit subscriptions in aid of the families of those who may volunteer in the service.

It was voted to request the selectmen to call a legal meeting of the inhabitants to pledge the town to aid in the support of the families of the volunteers who may be called into the service of the country, and they also voted unanimously that in case the town refused such aid, the members of the meeting would do it at their own private expense.

The greatest unanimity and cordial zeal in the cause prevailed, and the meetings were addressed by Hon. S. P. Benson, Thos. J. Burgess, E. W. Kelley, Oakes Howard, G. A. Benson, T. W. Stevens, S. L. Webb, A. F. Stanley, J. May, C. A. Wing, J. W. May, P. Barre, B. S. Kelley, Lewis Wood, E. Holmes, and others. Capt. J. B. Fillbrow was furnished by the Adjutant General with the necessary papers, and in two days between fifty and sixty volunteers had enrolled their names. Winthrop is one of our oldest towns. It was incorporated before the Revolution, and there is a record of a town meeting being called in 1776, for the purpose of hearing the Declaration of Independence read and "act any thing thereon." The meeting was held, the Declaration read and cordially approved, and it was sustained to this day. We were shown a piece of the cloth for which the Prize Medal was awarded in London in 1851. It is a marvel of fineness and beauty—being manufactured from Sicilian wool, costing \$1200 per bale.

In addition to the large factory for the manufacture of casimires, a smaller establishment is carried on by J. D. Lang, Esq., who is successfully engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics of various colors and designs, known, we think, as "Union goods." We learn, however, that arrangements have recently been made for the extensive supply of a different description of goods which are now in demand for the use of the troops called into the service of the country.

We hope the present condition of public affairs will not interrupt the industry of this enterprising little village; but if it shall become necessary temporarily to suspend operations, we unhesitatingly trust that the workers here have already indicated their intention to go forth and enlist into a military company for the defense of the flag. Under the gallant leadership of our friend Lang, who, in such an emergency, would not hesitate to take his Quaker coat off, they would be able to give a good account of themselves.

THE NORTHERN FRIENDS. Mr. P. Stewart, one of our Shaker friends of West Gloucester, visited this city last week for the sale of this variety of Grapes, and was successful in disposing of quite a number of vines here. This Grape is represented as perfectly hard, a prolific bearer, ripening its fruit from the 1st to the 20th of September. It has flourished well for several years past in latitudes as far north as Quebec, and has been successfully grown in this State and Nova Scotia, never failing to yield a good crop even when other varieties of grapes were cut off. It is also recommended for its superior wine qualities—five quarts of berries producing a gallon of wine worth in the market \$8 per gallon. If there representations prove correct in the experience of Grape cultivators in this State, the Northern Muscadine will most assuredly supersede the cultivation of nearly every other variety.

Lang's Horse-Breeding Establishment.

We availed ourselves of a leisure day not long since to visit the extensive Horse-Breeding establishment of Thos. S. Lang, Esq., in North Vassalboro. We wish the limited space we can devote to the subject would permit us to give in detail the very gratifying observations made by us during our visit. We must advert, however, briefly to the public-spirited efforts which Mr. Lang has been making for some time past for the improvement of the breeds of horses in Maine. The enterprise has not been prompted, as some have supposed, by a desire merely to produce fast horses for the trotting course and for the road. This, to be sure, is not lost sight of, but it is only incidental to the more comprehensive idea of enabling Maine to become a leading horse-growing State, and to supply the country with the best horses for service or pleasure to be found upon this continent. There is no reason why also should not be so. Her location, her climate, the extent and diversity of surface of her territory, the habits and resources of her people, are circumstances highly favorable to such results, and it only requires their general co-operation in the efforts now making by Mr. Lang and others, to see them successfully realized.

Mr. Lang's horse-breeding establishment is located in the enterprising little village of North Vassalboro. The buildings and grounds devoted to the purpose cover some three or four acres, and are admirably adapted for the purpose. The main stable is occupied principally by the most valuable stock horses in Mr. Lang's stud, including the unapproachably superb "Telegraph," the sturdy and indomitable "Gen. Knox," the high-bred Patchen colt, and the beautiful and symmetrical "Gen. Wayne," each exhibiting in the highest degree the superior qualities for which their respective progenitors are famous. An adjoining building contains stalls for the accommodation of some dozen or more of young stock of remarkable blood and promise, some of them owned by gentlemen in this State and Massachusetts, who have been boarded at Mr. Lang's establishment for proper development and training under the charge of experienced fitters and trainers. In the "Nursery," another department of the establishment, we were shown eight yearling colts, five of these sired by "Telegraph," two by "Gen. Knox," and one by a horse whose name we cannot at this time recall. The colts all showed in a marked degree the high-bred qualities of their sires, variously modified by the blood and blood of the dam. Two of the "Telegraph" colts are from sires of pure blood, and the other three are from sires of large frame, chiefly of Messenger blood. Mr. Lang prefers the combination of Black-hawk and Messenger. The colts are not usually so compactly and handsomely formed, and are longer in maturing, but for all really serviceable purposes—as roadsters and work horses, they cannot be surpassed. The two "Gen. Knox" colts showed the possession of the native trotting qualities of their sire in an eminent degree. Mr. Lang has several horses in training for the saddle, which we should judge, were admirably adapted for cavalry service. It is desirable that more attention should be paid to the raising and training of horses for the saddle, particularly at this time when suitable animals for dragoon service are likely to be in so great demand.

We are under great obligations to Mr. Lang for kind attentions shown us during our visit, and the opportunity afforded us for a thorough examination of his establishment—which ought to be regarded as one of the most practically useful institutions of the State. There is nothing like it, probably, this side of Vermont, and even there, where horse-breeding is the principal occupation of the people, we doubt whether any single establishment of the kind surpasses it, either in variety or quality of stock exhibited. We were accompanied to call upon the citizens of Winthrop to provide outfits for the volunteers. With three cheers for the Union and Constitution the meeting adjourned.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MAINE. The State is alive with patriotic enthusiasm. In answer to the requisition of the President one regiment of volunteers, consisting of five companies from Portland, Norwary and one from Kittery, has been organized, and will leave Portland on Wednesday en route for the seat of war. Companies have already been enlisted sufficient to form three or four regiments more, and the work of enlistment is still going on with undiminished ardor.

In this city one company has been organized under the following officers—H. G. Staples, Captain; E. A. Bacheiler, Lieut.; A. B. Hall, 2d Lieut. The company numbers 74 men, and we venture to say embodies as much fighting material as any other in the State. Another company under command of Capt. Lakeman is rapidly filling its ranks and will be ready for service when called upon. Companies have also been formed in Bangor (two or three) Belfast, Seabrook, Rockland, Brewer, Castine, Bath, Hallowell, Gardiner, Skowhegan, Waterville, Dexter, Dixmont, Bucksport and many other places. We have no doubt that in ten days, if enlistments continue to be called for, the entire ten regiments will be filled with men ready and eager to engage in the service.

SUNDAY EVENING MEETING. On Sunday evening last a meeting was held at Winthrop Hall, on which occasion the volunteer company of Capt. Staples were addressed by the several clergymen of the City, and by other gentlemen present. The occasion was made a very interesting one. Before the commencement of the regular services, Capt. Staples made a handsome speech of acknowledgment to Capt. Williams for the presentation of a flag to the company on the evening previous, and Capt. Williams responded in some characteristic patriotic remarks. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, and remarks followed chiefly of a religious character addressed to the soldiers by Rev. Messrs. Hays, McKenzie, Clark and Ballou. Capt. Williams made an interesting address to the soldiers on the subject of Temperance. The Hall was densely crowded with people and the entire proceedings were appropriate and impressive.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS. The Schools of the Village District commenced their new term of instruction on Monday last. The following are the teachers of the several schools appointed by the Directors: High School—F. A. Waterhouse, Principal; Miss Hannah Holway, Assistant. Grammar School—Geo. W. Blanchard, Principal; Miss Augusta C. Safford, Assistant.

INTERMEDIATE—Kendall street, Miss L. G. Mitchell; Crosby street, Miss L. P. Mills; Winthrop street, Miss Mary S. Keene; Grove street, Miss S. L. Gilman; Chapel street, Miss Acha L. Woodward.

Primary—Kendall street, Miss Ada B. Phillips; Crosby street, Miss Lydia F. Golder; Winthrop street, Miss Martha M. Pillsbury; Grove street, Miss Sarah M. Phillips; Perth street, Miss Ellen Hamlen.

AREAS AT AUGUSTA. We learn that the U. S. Arsenal at this place contains 22,000 serviceable muskets. They were altered a few years since from flint to percussion locks, and although not equal to the improved rifled musket now in use, are capable of doing good service. We are informed by the Commandant that it is the same description of musket which was used so efficiently in the Mexican war.

SHARPLEY'S MINISTERS. These inimicable dealers of the humorous side of the Ethiop character gave one of their entertainments at Mehanian Hall last evening. It was richly enjoyed by the audience, and will no doubt be patronized this (Tuesday) evening by the people en masse.

Capt. Staples' company of Volunteers are subject to daily drills under the instruction of Sergeant Burt of the U. S. Arsenal. They have already made considerable improvement in their military evolutions.

FOUR REGIMENTS. The first regiment of Maine volunteers will rendezvous at Portland, the second at Bangor, the third at Augusta, the fourth at Portland. These regiments are already full.

Special Meeting of the City Council.

Augusta, April 24, 1861.

Present the Mayor, Aldermen and a quorum of the Common Council.

In consequence of branches the Mayor stated that the object of the calling of the meeting, was that the City Council might take some action with regard to providing for the families of those men who are enlisting in the military service of the United States, in this city.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted in both branches:

Whereas, The perilous condition of the country has caused the President of the United States to call upon the Government of this State for troops to suppress rebellion in the Southern States against the Government, which call in the present condition of our militia must be met, (if responded to promptly) by volunteers, therefore,

Resolved, That in order to facilitate and encourage the enlistment of our citizens, we hereby pledge the faith of the city to take care of and supply the families of all those who may require aid in consequence of the loss of the services of any member thereof, to the extent that may be required.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be authorized to hire ten thousand dollars for the relief of the families of those who have and may enlist as volunteers, in response to the call of the President, in pursuance of the foregoing resolve.

Ordered, That the Mayor be authorized to make provision for the immediate necessities of volunteers belonging in this city, from the foregoing appropriation.

Ordered, That the Mayor, Aldermen, Pinkham and Fogg, and Councilmen Smiley and E. Libby be authorized to be a Committee to dispense such pecuniary aid to the families of the volunteers as may be needed. Adjourned.

BENEFIT TO THE VOLUNTEERS. Our whole-souled and patriotic friend Capt. Williams, proprietor of the admirable Panorama of a South Sea Whaling Voyage, at the close of a highly successful series of exhibitions in this city, gave on Saturday evening last, the entire sum taken at the door for the benefit of the company of volunteers under the command of Capt. Staples.

The Hall was filled with people, including the men composing the company, and the Augusta Citizens' Band, who generously furnished stirring music for the occasion.

At the close of the exhibition, a meeting was organized for the purpose of taking measures to furnish the volunteers of this city with such articles of clothing, &c., as may be needed to complete their comfortable outfit for the campaign upon which they are to enter. Hon. Lot M. Morrill was called to the chair, and eloquent and appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Morrill, Lancaster, Pike and Fuller. While a contribution was being taken up among the audience, Capt. Williams was called to the platform, and at the close of a bluff and sailor-like appeal to the patriotism of the volunteers, which was enthusiastically responded to, he presented Capt. Staples with a handsome American flag, adorning him and those under his command to bring it back unstained save by the blood of enemies and traitors.

On motion, a committee consisting of Jos. A. Homan, Benj. A. G. Fuller, Al. Staples, Edward Fenn, Jos. W. Patterson and Chas. E. Pater was appointed to call upon the citizens for subscriptions to provide outfits for the volunteers. With three cheers for the Union and Constitution the meeting adjourned.

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Record of the War.

THE CAPITAL SAFE.

COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED.

12,000 Troops at Washington.

FORT PICKENS NOT TAKEN.

NO FIGHTING YET.

From the mass of unreliable and conflicting despatches with which the wires have been burdened during the past week, we have endeavored to extract such portions of them as regard to the movements of the Government and of the rebels as may bear the appearance at least of probability.

WASHINGTON, April 22. We remain blocked, as it were, and neither reinforcements, mails or telegraph reach us from any quarter.

The Capital is under command of Colonel Jones with Maryland Cavalry, four Pennsylvania and ten District companies.

New York, April 24. Mr. Bartlett of the Post arrived here last night, from Washington Monday morning. He says that Gen. Scott has only 5,000 men, and that the District of Columbia Militia; many of the latter are of doubtful loyalty.

Ben McCulloch is at Alexandria with 2000 Virginians.

The Governor of Tennessee has replied to the President's call for troops. He will not comply, but says he would rather furnish 50,000 against the North.

New York, April 24. Gen. Wood issued orders yesterday for the delivery of 10,000 muskets and 400,000 cartridges to the Ohio troops now at Harrisburg. He has recommended by special orders to the government, the bringing of 50,000 troops and the sending of the railroads through Baltimore.

He would also bring into the field within sixty days sufficient force to disperse the rebels from Richmond, hold that city and take possession of New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi.

Philadelphia, April 24. Gen. Butler was taking measures to have the rails laid on the Pennsylvania and New York roads, and to be taken up by the company. No difficulty is apprehended in opening the road to Washington.

Gen. Wood received despatches from the Government last evening, which say the Capital is in urgent need of provisions. There will be immediately sent forward a supply sufficient for 50,000 men for a month. He has ordered 10,000 muskets and a large amount of ammunition to be sent to Washington.

Dr. Robert Sabo and Daniel Fish have been arrested for treason; the former for forwarding letters to the South, and the latter for furnishing arms and munitions to the Southern Confederacy.

The standard of the U. S. Army, which was to sail for Europe to-day, is detained until morning, in order to take Lord Lyons' despatches. Among the passengers are Gen. Aulick, the Swedish Minister, Hon. F. H. Moore of Maine, and agents of the U. S. Navy and U. S. Army.

A gentleman arrived here to-day, who left Montgomery Saturday morning. He says Jeff. Davis has been arrested, and that no unusual preparations were apparent.

Mr. Stanton reports that Judge Robinson of Richmond offered General Scott a commission as Commander-in-chief of the Confederate army. The offer was refused, and that no unusual preparations were apparent.

General Butler removed the frigate Constitution from the Naval School dock, Annapolis, out of reach from assault from shore.

Harrisburg, Pa. April 24. An intelligent New York merchant arrived in Chambersburg, and reported that the secession of Virginia has provisions are becoming scarce, and Government is supplying flour seized at Georgetown, on Sunday, to families at 25 per barrel.

The road from Washington to Annapolis is in process of the repair of the railroad, and the Annapolis road is under guard. It was but little damaged, and the train passed over it yesterday. The rails were easily replaced.

Military. Despatches late last night from Baltimore to the Rebel House to protect the viaduct.

WASHINGTON, April 24. Was quiet in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Butler is at Annapolis, at the head of eighteen hundred men. He will probably advance shortly to this city.

Provisions have advanced 25 per cent, in price. Philadelphia, April 25. A gentleman from Washington reports the following language of the President: "I have no objection to the secession of Virginia, but I have no objection to the secession of any other State."

"Gentlemen—You have come here to ask peace on any terms; such a desire on such terms is not like the course of Washington or Jackson. They, the rebels, attacked Fort Sumter; you attack Annapolis, and you ask for peace. The spirit of the protection of the same, and for the defense of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this city. My intention never was to attack Maryland, but to have the rebels to leave the State, and to protect the Government of Washington. Now, gentlemen, go home and tell your people that if they will not attack us, we will not attack them; but if they do attack us, we will return it, and that severely. These troops must come to Washington and through Maryland; they can neither go over it nor can they fly over it, and they shall come through it."

PARADE, April 25. Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation, assembling the Legislature at Frederick city to-morrow, as Annapolis is occupied by Federal troops.

New York, April 25. The Governor's proclamation is issued, calling for 30,000 men in addition to those called for by the President.

The Portsmouth (Va.) papers announce the arrival of three Georgia companies. It is stated that the Governor of Virginia has at Annapolis, the authorities protested against it. He replied: "Sir, we come here not as citizens of Massachusetts, but as citizens and soldiers of the United States, to protect the capital of our common country from invasion. We shall give no cause for offense, but there must be no fugitive shots or stray bullets which the bullets of Virginia are not to be allowed to pass."

FOR SUMMER, April 25. Fort Smith was taken last night by three hundred State troops. Capt. Sturgis, with two cavalry companies, evacuated about an hour before the arrival of the rebels, taking the horses and such supplies as could be removed.

ST. LOUIS, April 24. The enlistment of volunteers is rapid, and 2500 men are now in the arsenal waiting orders; other companies will be received to-morrow. It is thought that the entire four regiments asked for by the President will be enlisted here, notwithstanding the refusal of the Governor to comply with the requisition.

F. P. Blair is elected Colonel of the 1st Regiment, and has accepted.

LOUISVILLE, April 24. Louisville papers contain the speech of John Bell, advocating a strong military league between all the Southern States against the common invading foe.

New York, April 25. Advice from Norfolk state that Capt. George D. White are prisoners in the hands of the authorities.

The Delaware, Plymouth, Columbus and Life States were partly burned. Of these, however, the Plymouth could be of service to the rebels, and to get to see it will have to pass the guns of Fort Monroe, running the risk of being sunk.

Gen. Butler has been appointed by the President General in command of the forces at the depot at Annapolis.

RICHMOND, 23d. Six hundred troops from South Carolina arrived here and were received with enthusiastic cheering. Some seven thousand are expected soon.

NEWCASTLE, 23d. A special despatch to the Herald from near Pensacola states that up to the 21st there had been no action since Fort Pickens was reinforced.

Gen. Bragg has intimated to his officers his inability to reduce the fort. His force is completely demoralized. He also intimated that he will act purely on the defensive.

FREDERICK, Md., 27. The Legislature met here to-day. The Message of Gov. Hicks briefly detailed the condition of the State, and called upon them to meet at this time. He had labored earnestly to induce the President of the United States to forego his purpose of passing troops from the North through Maryland, but the reply was "Military necessities render it unavoidable."

He refused his consent to Gen. Butler, of the Massachusetts troops, to land his forces, and he protested against his taking possession of the Annapolis Railroad. Notwithstanding, that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between their brethren of the North and South, Maryland has violated no right of either section, and has done all she could to avert impending war. He had hoped that Maryland might have acted as a mediator. He cannot counsel Maryland to

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